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Fiftieth session
Item 114 (c) of the preliminary list*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS
SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL
RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Letter dated 20 March 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United
Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the aide-mémoire of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on political manipulations by the Albanian national minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the abuse of the provisions of international law by Albanian secessionists in Kosovo and Metohija.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 114 (c) of the provisional list.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/50/50.

Annex

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to point out that there exists no so-called Albanian question in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. Republic of Serbia, in the sense of the violation of the rights of the members of the Albanian national minority. The exceptional cases of the alleged limitations of the human rights and freedoms of individual members of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija are the exclusive consequence of the endangering of the constitutional order of the country and the breach of public peace and order through decades-long aggressive activities of the separatist movement in this autonomous province. It is the legitimate right of each State to protect its territorial integrity and sovereignty by all available legal means.

I

A portion of the members of the Albanian national minority in the province of Kosovo and Metohija refuse loyalty to the State in which they live, declining, under the pressure of the separatist leadership, to exercise the basic democratic rights and privileges of the territorial and cultural autonomy guaranteed to the province by the Constitutions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia. This behaviour is an unprecedented example of the abuse of minority rights as a function of the secession of Kosovo and Metohija from Serbia and Yugoslavia.

On instructions of the leaders of separatist political parties, the members of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija have boycotted all multiparty elections at the federal (twice), republican (three times), provincial and municipal levels since 1990. By boycotting the elections, they wilfully forfeited the possibility to participate in the process of democratic decision-making in legal State institutions and, by extension, the possibility to solve, through their elected representatives and within the existing system, the questions from the area of the exercise of the minority rights belonging to them under the internal law of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and international instruments. On the other hand, they use every opportunity (world media, United Nations) to misrepresent themselves as victims who have had these rights wantonly withheld by State authorities.

In 1991, the Albanian separatists organized an illegal referendum, whereafter they proclaimed the so-called "Republic of Kosovo" and established an illegal parliament and a Government in exile. Similarly, in 1992 they held illegal elections for the President of the so-called "Republic of Kosovo" and "elected" the secessionist leader Ibrahim Rugova.

Along the lines of this policy was also the boycott of the 1991 census by the members of the Albanian national minority. By boycotting this civic and civilizational obligation, they created numerous problems in the implementation of the plans for the realization of economic development, employment, education or medical protection.

Such behaviour of part of the members of the Albanian national minority under the pressure of the separatist leadership is aimed at demonstrating their refusal to recognize the State whose citizens they are and constitutes a gross violation of provision 37 of the final document of the second meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Conference on the Human Dimension (Copenhagen, 1990), as well as of paragraph 9 of its preamble and of articles 20 and 21 of the Frame Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of National Minorities. The said provisions do not allow national minorities to engage in any activity or acts contrary to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, other obligations under international law or provisions of the CSCE Final Act and, in particular, to the principle of the territorial integrity of States in which the minorities live. In particular, they are obligated as members of national minorities to honour the constitutions and laws of the countries in which they live.

II

The members of the Albanian national minority boycott the educational system in State schools from the elementary to the university level in which the education is in their mother tongue. Exclusively for political reasons, they refuse to accept the uniform educational system existing in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, the programmes and curricula adopted by competent State organs and the uniform system of school certificates and diplomas.

Simultaneously, they have organized an illegal education under conditions and in a manner which is not in accordance with Yugoslav laws and international regulations. Pupils and students study according to illegal programmes, criteria and textbooks and are issued diplomas that neither are nor can be recognized. This education leads to the enslavement of the young members of the Albanian national minority by the dogmas of extreme nationalism and separatism, whereby they are being brainwashed that it is not possible for them to live with the members of Serbian and Montenegrin peoples and with the members of other national minorities and ethnic communities (Turks, Romanies, Croats and others). Through the politicized educational system, the separatist leadership carries out segregation and apartheid of the school population and teachers of its own people.

Such a policy and attitude on the part of the separatist leaders prevent the Albanian national minority from exercising the rights provided for by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education and article 2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which prohibit any discrimination based on race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or any other opinion, national or social origin, etc.

In accordance with the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a signatory party and for the purpose of preventing and eliminating discrimination in education, has ensured the members of the Albanian national minority the right to education in their mother tongue from kindergarten to university. However, the national minorities are also required to fulfil certain conditions for the realization of this obligation, such as respect for the State educational policy and State

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sovereignty. The boycott of the educational system of the Republic of Serbia violates these conditions most flagrantly.

The goal of the said provisions on the rights of minorities, as pointed out in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, is to "promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations and all racial, ethnic and religious groups." By refusing to accept the educational system of Serbia, the Albanian extremists are directly opposed to this goal.

The boycott of the educational system of Serbia, guaranteeing and ensuring the conditions for education in the Albanian language, prevents the implementation of article 4 of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, adopted by the General Assembly in 1992, providing in its paragraphs 3 and 4 for the obligation of States to organize tuition in their mother tongue for the members of the minorities living in their territories. In addition, article 4 spells out that members of national minorities should have adequate possibilities to acquire knowledge about society as a whole, i.e. about the State in which they live, whereas by way of a self-imposed boycott it is not possible to achieve this.

Political manipulation, i.e. the misuse of the education of children and young people for the realization of separatist goals, represents a flagrant abuse of pupils and students in violation of the provisions of article 10 (protection of children from racial, religious and other forms of discrimination) of the 1959 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child as well as the provisions of article 12 (right to freedom of opinion), article 13 (right to freedom of expression) and article 15 (right to freedom of peaceful association) of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child. These provisions protect children from abuse for political purposes.

The most drastic examples of abuse of the members of the Albanian national minority are placing of children in the front rows of separatist demonstrations, spreading rumour about alleged mass poisoning of Albanian children and the forcibly preventing the young generation from acquiring compulsory elementary education and other levels of education in their mother tongue for which Serbia and Yugoslavia have provided all necessary material, financial and personnel conditions.

Nevertheless, motivated by its great desire and readiness to eliminate all outstanding problems, including those that it is not responsible for, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia tabled, in 1992 within the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, a proposal for the solution of the educational problem in Kosovo and Metohija, which consisted of the following:

(a) Reaching an agreement on maximum guarantees, preservation and development of the cultural identity of the members of the Albanian national minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

(b) Reinstatement of all Albanian teachers (except a few who committed criminal acts);

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- (c) Recognition for Albanian students of the two school years they attended in the parallel and illegal educational system;
- (d) Taking over the financing of all schools in the Albanian language by the Republic of Serbia;
- (e) Education at all levels in the existing State school buildings;
- (f) Recognition of the 1990 curricula of the Republic of Serbia.

This proposal was also internationally recognized as the three-member mission of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which visited the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the end of 1993, proposed in its conclusions submitted to the Committee almost identical measures as a way for solving educational problems in Kosovo and Metohija.

Unfortunately, the separatist leadership rejected this constructive proposal and thereby prevented the solution of the problem.

III

In their propaganda statements, Albanian political separatist leaders in Kosovo and Metohija speak about alleged mass dismissals of the members of the Albanian national minority because of their ethnic origin. Such allegations are untrue.

A large number of Albanian workers have left enterprises and State institutions of their own will at the instruction of the very same political leaders, which constitutes a gross manipulation and abuse for political purposes of the constitutionally guaranteed right to work. The first goal of the wilful leaving of jobs was to paralyse the economy and the second to promote the political pronouncements that "Kosovo is not Serbia and that Albanians do not want to work in Serbian enterprises".

Despite the fact that Serbia and Yugoslavia have provided jobs and other conditions for the members of the Albanian national minority, such a "policy" prevents the implementation of article 23 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 6 of the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and article 5 of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as documents of the International Labour Organization guaranteeing everyone the right to work without discrimination.

All this is part of the general political strategy of boycotting the political, economic, cultural and educational life of Serbia and Yugoslavia inspired by the Albanian secessionist leaders in Kosovo and Metohija.

IV

For the purpose of internationalizing the "problem of Kosovo and Metohija", the Albanian separatist leaders have over a protracted period of time brought pressure to bear on, and encouraged, the members of the Albanian national

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minority to emigrate and seek asylum in the developed Western countries. Emigrés were instructed to seek asylum in their host countries under the pretext that they had been persecuted in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In such a way, they abused the right to asylum, violating article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and caused economic and other damage to host countries. Thus, the problem of a large number of false asylum seekers was created. Since host countries have established beyond any doubt that asylum was granted on the basis of false data, they are now trying to get rid of them.

V

For the purpose of creating an ethnically pure illegal "Republic of Kosovo", Albanian separatists used various violent methods in the post-war period to force the Serbian and Montenegrin population to leave Kosovo and Metohija. Serbs and Montenegrins who owned land, houses and other property were forced to leave their property under threat, blackmail, arson, harassment, destruction of Serbian cemeteries and cultural monuments, murders and other criminal acts. In such a way, Albanian secessionists violated mostly flagrantly not only the Constitution and laws of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia but also articles 3 (guaranteed rights to life, freedom and safety) and 17 (right to property) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

According to the available data, about 400,000 Serbs and Montenegrins left Kosovo and Metohija under pressure in the last 50 years, which constitutes a flagrant and protracted ethnic cleansing of this province.

VI

The reports of the International Narcotics Control Board, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other specialized agencies dealing with the control of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs contain abundant evidence that there exists an organized Albanian narco-mafia in Kosovo and Metohija which operates an east-west international narcotic drug traffic route.

The following examples are very illustrative.

Over 300 members of the Albanian national minority of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were arrested in Switzerland from 1991 to 1993. They sold there about 200 kilograms of heroin. The proceeds from the illegal trade were used for the purchase of arms in Switzerland to be further smuggled into Yugoslavia. Five members of the Albanian national minority were arrested in Italy on 24 March 1992 and 60 kilograms of heroin were seized from them. From 1992 to 1994, 14 members of the Albanian national minority were arrested in Italy alone and 103 kilograms of heroin were seized. On 21 July 1994, 25 kilograms of heroin were seized from one member of the Albanian national minority in Austria.

The Yugoslav police, in cooperation with the customs authorities, in 1992 seized from the members of the Albanian national minority 130 kilograms of narcotic drugs and, in 1993, 272 kilograms. In such a way, narcotic drug traffic routes were intercepted, traversing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from Turkey to Western Europe (and the United States) via Bulgaria and from

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Turkey to Western Europe via Greece and the Former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia.

Besides national laws, these criminal activities of the Albanian narco-mafia also violate the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. International cooperation in the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, to which Yugoslavia made a significant contribution, has been seriously endangered by the imposition of sanctions and isolation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and particularly by its inexplicable exclusion from the work of INTERPOL.

The Albanian narco-mafia uses the proceeds from these criminal activities to finance illegal purchases and shipments of arms to Kosovo and Metohija, for setting up and operating separatist organizations, illegal transfer of false asylum seekers from Kosovo and Metohija to the countries of Western Europe, as well as for other criminal activities in the country and abroad, with a view to creating political instability in this part of Serbia and Yugoslavia. Additional resources are gained by racketeering and through "voluntary contributions" for the phantom "Republic of Kosovo" from the members of the Albanian national minority living in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and abroad.

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The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to inform the international community that the policy of the Albanian secessionist leaders in Kosovo and Metohija, in addition to being a threat to its sovereignty and territorial integrity, constitutes also a violation of the key provisions of the relevant international documents and instruments of the United Nations, the Organization for Cooperation and Security in Europe (OSCE), the Council of Europe and others. Therefore, any support to such activities of Albanian secessionists in fact encourages the violation and abuse of important postulates of international law, which threatens peace and stability in the Balkans and Europe.



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Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the preliminary list*

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 24 March 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the aide-mémoire of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the recognition of the so-called Republic of Kosovo by Albania, dated 14 March 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 81 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

The Republic of Albania is the only country in the world which, in violation of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe recognized the non-existent "Republic of Kosovo". It did so by a separate decision of the People's Assembly of Albania in October 1991. Kosovo and Metohija is an integral part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, i.e. the Republic of Serbia. The present Albanian Government endorsed the recognition of the "Republic of Kosovo" in April 1992.

Contrary to the international norms in force, "the representative office of the Republic of Kosovo" has been opened and is active in Tirana. Albania accords the separatist leaders of Kosovo and Metohija the treatment of legitimate representatives of the foreign State of the "Republic of Kosovo" and presents them as such before the domestic and international public.

Albania's diplomatic missions in international organizations and forums (United Nations, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), European Union (EU), European Parliament, Council of Europe, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)) represent the so-called "Republic of Kosovo", organize visits and meetings of the separatist leaders of Kosovo and Metohija, distribute their propaganda material (the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations organized a press conference for Ibrahim Rugova on 8 December 1994 presenting him as "the President of the Republic of Kosovo").

Albania continues to encourage the members of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija not to be loyal to the State in which they live - Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; it encouraged them not to participate in the legal general elections, to boycott the educational system, etc. This constitutes an overt violation of the OSCE principles according to which minorities are obligated to be loyal to the State in which they live (Paris Charter and Copenhagen document).

By its outright support for separatists in Kosovo and Metohija and acting in coordination with them on the international scene, Albania attempts to provoke unrest that would result in the secession of the province of Kosovo and Metohija from Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the ultimate goal of which is the creation of "Greater Albania". Albania thus interferes in the most flagrant way in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and encourages activities directed against its territorial integrity.

To this end, Albania has continuously supplied Albanian terrorists from Kosovo and Metohija with arms, of which the Yugoslav border authorities possess abundant evidence. By its constant attempts to destabilize the situation in Kosovo and Metohija and by its support for separatism, as well as by its confrontation with all its neighbours with which it has a common border and where it has provoked numerous incidents, Albania seriously threatens peace and stability in the Balkan region.

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Albania and the separatist leaders of Kosovo and Metohija are engaged in joint actions vis-à-vis foreign factors, calling for the internationalization of the question of Kosovo and Metohija in order for this province to secede from the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by force. This is evinced by many statements of President Berisha and Foreign Minister Sereqi, as well as other Albanian politicians before international forums and in their meetings with foreign officials.

Albania, posing as a tutor of the Albanian national minority in Kosovo and Metohija and encouraging it to separatism, does not recognize minority rights in its own territory. Because of such an attitude, Albania has come into conflict with all its neighbours: Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Serbs, Montenegrins and Goranci in Albania, whose existence there is denied, have been denied the right to use officially their mother tongues, to have their schools, press, radio and television programmes. Their churches, historical monuments and cemeteries were destroyed during the communist rule of Hoxha and the present Albanian authorities refuse to reconstruct them.

Albania submitted a draft resolution on human rights in Kosovo to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights that is replete with distorted and false data. The Commission allowed itself to be deceived and adopted resolution 49/204 on the basis of such "data".

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia receives with appreciation the statements and positions of the representatives of Governments of the European and other countries to the effect that they do not approve of Albanian separatism in Kosovo and Metohija and that they consider it to be an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. However, it is concerned with the fact that, notwithstanding their principled positions, some countries receive the leaders of the separatist movement at a very high level even though they openly call for the secession of Kosovo and Metohija and its annexation to Albania. This encourages the "Greater Albania" aspirations, to the detriment of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as instability and tension in the region, which is contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act.

By its entire attitude towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Albania shows that it does not respect either the Charter of the United Nations or OSCE principles, regardless of its commitments stemming from its membership in them.

In view of this behaviour of Albania, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a Member and founding Member of the United Nations and OSCE, calls upon these forums to take a clear stand on Albania's policy towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and request it to withdraw its decision on the recognition of the non-existent "Republic of Kosovo". The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia also calls upon United Nations and OSCE member States to refrain from all acts in their relations with Albania that encourage "Greater Albania" aspirations and Albanian separatism in Kosovo and Metohija and which threaten the territorial integrity of another member State, i.e. the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 39 and 98 (c) of the
preliminary list*
LAW OF THE SEA
SUSTAINABLE USE AND CONSERVATION OF
THE MARINE LIVING RESOURCES OF
THE HIGH SEAS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 31 March 1995 from the Permanent Representative of
Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that in recent weeks situations of tension have occurred on the high seas in the north-west Atlantic between fishing vessels flying the Spanish flag and Canadian patrol boats, and that these have involved the use of force on the part of the latter.

In particular, I wish to refer to the fact that on 9 March 1995 the fishing vessel Estai, flying the Spanish flag, was arrested in international waters by Canadian patrol boats using armed force. Both the fishing boat and the crew were taken to the port of St. John's, where they were detained until their subsequent release on bail. It should be emphasized that when paying the bail, the owner of the detained vessel made an explicit statement of non-recognition of the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts.

Subsequent to these incidents, various acts of harassment by Canadian patrol boats of Spanish fishing vessels operating on the high seas have taken place, including a serious incident on 26 March in which the nets of the Spanish fishing vessel Pescamar 1 were deliberately cut by a Canadian patrol boat.

These actions, which constitute a flagrant violation by Canada of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations, have caused serious harm to Spanish citizens and in some cases have endangered their lives and

* A/50/50.



A/50/98
S/1995/252
English
Page 2

physical integrity, a situation to which the Spanish Government has reacted by immediately making the relevant protests through the diplomatic channel, while fully reserving its rights and its claim to the corresponding compensation for the damage and injury sustained.

As an additional means of defending its nationals, the Spanish Government has decided to send two units of the Spanish Navy to the area where the incidents took place to protect Spanish vessels engaging in their activities under the protection of the principle of freedom of the high seas and in conformity with the applicable regulations established by the competent international organizations.

In addition, as part of the Spanish Government's firm intention to resolve international disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, on 28 March 1995 Spain filed the relevant complaint against Canada with the International Court of Justice, seeking its ruling and the restoration of the rights violated.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 39 and 98 (c) of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Juan A. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO



General Assembly
Security Council

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S/1995/258
4 April 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the preliminary list*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 4 April 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the letters of the Croatian Foreign Minister, M. Granić of 27 March 1995 (A/50/119-S/1995/223), and the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations of 28 March 1995 (A/50/124-S/1995/229), addressed to you, and upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

The above letters contain tendentious and untrue charges concerning the alleged involvement of the Army of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in incidents in the territory of eastern Slavonia contrary to the reports of the Secretary-General of the United Nations that confirmed a long time ago that the former Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) has left the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) of the Republic of Serbian Krajina. My Government wishes to lodge a strong protest in the wake of such ill-intentioned and fabricated charges against the Army of Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In this connection, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia energetically deny these and similar charges and reiterate that no units or equipment of the Army of Yugoslavia are deployed outside the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia steadfastly adheres to its principled and peaceful policy and in that framework invests unceasing efforts towards the peaceful resolution of the crisis in the territories of the former Socialist

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Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, making its constructive and significant contribution in order to overcome the problem. That has been acknowledged by the international community on many occasions.

It should be recalled that on 30 March 1995, in the headquarters of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Zagreb, Mr. Michael Williams, spokesman of the United Nations Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the former Yugoslavia as well as his counterpart in the United Nations in New York, Mr. Fred Eckhard, denied the accusations of the Croatian Government on the alleged crossing and presence of the units of the Army of Yugoslavia in Sector East of the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Serbian Krajina. The Commander of the Belgian battalion that monitors the Batina bridge on the Danube explicitly denied the Croatian charges that the Belgian battalion left the checkpoint and was disarmed, which would have allowed the soldiers of the Army of Yugoslavia to cross over.

It is highly hypocritical and ironic that the Croatian representatives apportion the blame for the above situation to UNPROFOR's presence and incompetence. The overriding goal is to totally discredit the peace operation in the territories of the former Yugoslavia at this precarious moment when the Security Council is deciding the fate of the peace-keeping operation and when the presence of a peace-keeping operation in the territories of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is proving to have an irreplaceable and indispensable role.

In so doing, Croatia actually seeks to change the character of the peace-keeping operation and impose its own solution, contrary to the Vance plan and the past achievements, before the end of the phased negotiating process already agreed upon by the Republic of Serbian Krajina and the Republic of Croatia. At the same time, Croatia is aspiring to shift the attention of the international community from the well-known and attested activities of the Croatian regular army in Bosnia and Herzegovina, its permanent armed attacks on the UNPAs in the Republic of Serbian Krajina and repeated incursions of the Croatian army in the demilitarized zone on the Prevlaka peninsula (constant violations of, and the presence of the Croatian army in the so-called blue zone and the construction of military objects which was confirmed by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, on 30 March 1995). Croatia also wishes to divert attention from its persistent arms embargo violations, which are publicly acknowledged in its media.

It is evident that the Croatian representatives regularly make pretentious and false statements on the eve of major decisions of the Security Council to score political points defying the actual state of affairs, the logic of the peace process and the peace operation. They do not hesitate to condemn the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by their absurd statements in an attempt to conceal their repeated violations of the Security Council decisions and the peace plan.

Such conduct of the Croatian officials has become the standard practice and directly threatens the peace process, unjustifiably negates the principled and peaceful policy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and deliberately fans the

A/50/99
S/1995/258
English
Page 3

flames of war in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and beyond.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 81 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
